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JAMAICA.**Kingston—Quarantine Against Porto Rico.**

Vice Consul Orrett reports June 27 that at a meeting of the central quarantine board, held in Kingston, June 26, to consider the outlook of the plague in Porto Rico, it was decided: (a) That no vessel calling at any port in Porto Rico shall be admitted to enter any port in this island; (b) all vessels touching at Porto Rico and arriving at any out port will be ordered to the quarantine station at Port Royal, in Kingston Harbor, which has been designated the plague-quarantine ground for the entire island.

There is very little trading between the island of Jamaica and Porto Rico, as only a steamer of the Hamburg-American Line makes connections, via Haiti, once a month. The opportunities of infection, therefore, with reasonable precautions, may be considered remote.

JAVA.**Batavia—Typhus Fever.**

Consul Rairden reports the occurrence of 2 cases of typhus fever, with 1 death, during the 2 weeks ended June 25, 1912.

MEXICO.**Mexico City—Smallpox—Typhus Fever.**

Consul Shanklin at Mexico City reports for the two weeks ended June 1, 1912, 108 cases of typhus fever, with 18 deaths; also 94 cases of smallpox, with 43 deaths, in Mexico City.

San Juan Bautista—Yellow Fever.

The American consul at Frontera reports July 14: Since telegram of July 7 three new cases of yellow fever officially reported in the capital (San Juan Bautista).

PORTO RICO.**Plague Situation.**

On July 11 and 12, no case of plague was reported in Porto Rico. On July 13, 2 cases were reported in the section of San Juan known as Puerto de Tierra. On July 14, 1 fatal case was reported in Dorado, a town about 12 miles from San Juan. This is the first case occurring in Dorado, and active measures were at once instituted to control and eradicate this focus of infection. This makes to July 15, a total for all Porto Rico of 37 cases with 23 deaths.

Passed Asst. Surg. Creel reported by letter July 9 regarding plague in Porto Rico as follows:

The first case of human plague was recognized on June 14, in the person of a Porto Rican who had taken sick June 12. This case terminated fatally June 17. The following is a list of human plague cases occurring to the present time (July 9), with the exception of the two probable cases admitted to hospital on or about June 1 under the diagnosis, "nonvenereal bubo," and of which the histories were strongly indicative of bubonic plague.

Positive cases of plague in man.

Name.	Age.	Date.	Residence.	Diagnosis.	Termination.
J. C.	20	June 10	Ranchon Carolina	Clinical	Died June 13.
P. C.	20	June 12	do	Bacteriological	Died June 17.
M. L.	19	June 15	Stop 6½	do	Do.
L. O.	16	June 17	San Agustin 131	do	Died June 21.
A. C.	20	June 14	Stop 2½	do	Do.
H. R.	20	June 18	do	do	Died June 21.
P. R.	15	June 10	Unknown	do	Do.
J. S.	27	June 19	Stop 2½	do	Died June 25.
J. A. S.	18	June 18	Talleres	do	Do.
M. A.	20	June 17	Marina	do	Died June 22.
P. D.	32	June 22	Stop 2½	do	Do.
J. C.	10	June 23	San Sebastian 21	Clinical	Died June 23.
M. T.	28	June 20	Stop 5	Bacteriological	Died June 21.
C. S.	38	June 19	Stop 18	do	Do.
A. A.	21	June 21	Stop 5½	Clinical	Died June 24.
F. G. L.	30	June 20	Stop 4¾	do	Died June 22.
P. J.	35	June 10	San Andres Street	do	Died June 15.
M. P.	24	June 15	Marina	do	Died June 17.
J. L.	33	June 15	Arsenal 6	do	Died June 21.
F. R.	33	June 15	Marina	Bacteriological	Do.
F. C.	30	June 22	Stop 3½	do	Do.
J. R.	28	June 19	San Agustin 60	do	Do.
F. N.	20	June 23	Stop 3½	Bacteriological	Do.
G. F.	11	July 3	Stop 17	do	Died July 4.
C. M.	32	July 2	Stop 3½	do	Died July 3.
M. M.	45	July 1	Talleres	do	Do.
J. H.	26	July 4	Stop 16½	do	Do.
J. O.	11	July 6	do	do	Do.
M. S.	July 5	do	San Andres 4	do	Do.
C. M.	do	do	Carolina	do	Died June 25.
C. C.	do	do	Goleta Guillermito	do	Died June 22.
D. M.	do	do	Loiza	do	Died June 28.
G. P.	32	July 9	Stop 3	do	Do.

NOTE.—Ranchon Carolina, San Agustin, San Andres, and Stops 1 to 8 are all addresses in the Puerta de Tierra section of San Juan. Marina, San Sebastian Arsenal, are in San Juan. Talleres and Stops 10 to 4¾ are addresses in the residential suburb of Santurce. Carolina means the town of Carolina, some 15 miles from the dock. Loiza is the town of Loiza, 3 miles farther.

It is thus seen that to July 9 the department of sanitation officially recorded 33 cases of plague, of which one case occurred in Carolina from infection contracted at that place; one occurred in Loiza, several miles distant from Carolina, in the person of a man who had slept in Carolina three days before the onset of the illness, and in which the infection can properly be charged to Carolina; one fatal case occurred on the schooner *Guillermito* at Arroyo on June 22, in which the infection was without doubt contracted at San Juan. All the other cases occurred within the municipality of San Juan, where the first cases and the primary infection were apparently limited to the section of the city known as Puerto de Tierra. From the section known as Puerto de Tierra the infection apparently spread both in rats and in man to Santurce, a residential suburb within the municipality of San Juan. The infection at Carolina was presumably transmitted there by freight, as the intervening territory, so far as known, is free from both rat and human infection.

The following is a list of rats examined at the laboratory for plague infection, showing the number found infected and the places from which they were collected.

Report of rats examined at the laboratory.

Date.	Found infected.		Negative.	Total.
	Number.	Where found.		
June 23.....	6	Puerta de Tierra, 5; San Juan, 1.....	22	28
June 24.....	9	Puerta de Tierra, 8; La Perla, 1.....	154	163
June 25.....	4	Santrice, 2; S. S. Coamo, 2.....	16	20
June 26.....			19	19
June 27.....			16	16
June 28.....	2	District 29 Puerta Tierra.....	51	53
June 30.....	3	Carolina, 1; Carretera, 1; illegible address, 1.....	17	20
July 1.....	2	Carolina, 1; Puerta Tierra, 1.....	14	16
July 2.....			20	20
July 3.....			45	45
July 4.....	4	Carolina, 3; San Juan, 1.....	77	81
July 5.....			79	79
July 6.....	3	Carolina, 3.....	203	206
July 8.....	4	do.....	182	186
July 9.....			178	178
Total.....	37		1,093	1,130

NOTE.—On July 6, 14 out of 18 rats examined at Canovanes were suspicious.

All sanitary work pertaining to plague-suppressive measures was turned over by the department of sanitation of Porto Rico July 8 to Passed Asst. Surg. Creel. Headquarters were immediately established and the necessary organization perfected. Ten inspectors, 4 foremen, and 8 laborers were employed, and this force will be immediately increased to 10 inspectors, 10 foremen, and 40 laborers for field work. The municipality of San Juan has been divided into eight sections and one inspector assigned to each section. One inspector, who is a civil engineer, loaned by the department of sanitation, has been assigned entirely to the supervision of structural changes in the rat-proofing work. One inspector has been detailed to examine all outgoing freight at the warehouses of the American Railroad Co. of Porto Rico, where a building has been constructed for the purpose of fumigating all packages that might contain rodents from San Juan. This inspector will inspect and seal all cars as they are loaded. A foreman has been detailed for similar work at the Porto Rican Express Co. The same procedure is being practiced on all freight leaving San Juan by wagon. These measures will preclude the transportation of infection by rats in merchandise.

The duties of district inspectors consist in the inspection of all buildings and premises and the making of reports of such inspections to the central office. Inspectors are authorized to enforce all rat-proofing measures with the exception of those in which the alterations require a large expenditure of money. Such cases will be attended to by the building inspector or by me. The section of the law under which rat proofing is enforced is as follows:

* * * * *

SEC. 31. That in the event of the failure of the owner, agent, or tenant of any property where a public nuisance exists to remove or abate the same within a reasonable time after the proper notification to perform the work has been served, the sanitary authorities are hereby empowered to remove or abate the nuisance at the expense of said owner, agent, or tenant, and the party in interest shall be given due notice of the expenses thereby incurred, and shall reimburse the health authorities therefor. Any sums so paid by the sanitary officials for the removal or abatement of a nuisance shall be a lien upon the property from which removed, or upon which abated, and a

legal claim against the owner, agent, or tenant. This action shall not, however, relieve any such owner, agent, or tenant from liability for the violation of the provisions of the sanitary regulations. The director of sanitation shall file, in the office of the registrar of property of the district in which the property upon which the lien attaches is located, a copy of the notice of expenses incurred in the removal or abatement of a nuisance, as herein provided, together with a description of the property from which the nuisance was removed, or upon which it was abated, which notice, from the time of its filing, as herein provided, shall be notice of the existence of the lien herein created to all persons.

* * * * *

SEC. 33. That any person violating any sanitary regulation put in force as herein provided shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment from 1 to 30 days, or with both penalties, at the discretion of the court.

Dr. Creel further reported by letter July 10 that the plague-suppressive measures consist in the eradication of plague infection from San Juan and the prevention of its spread to other points, and that similar work was being conducted at Carolina. On June 25, when plague was first discovered in Carolina, preliminary steps were taken by the department of sanitation toward the rat proofing of all premises, and on July 3 an active campaign was begun, Asst. Surg. Williams being sent there to supervise the work jointly with Dr. Malaret, of the Porto Rico department of sanitation. The killing of rats was begun, and the rat proofing of premises continued. In all houses harboring rats because of the lack of elevation or proper foundation walls, the floors were torn up after a fine mesh wire fence had been erected about the premises to prevent the escape of rats. All rats were then caught and sent to the laboratory for examination. There are in Carolina about 300 houses, many of which are frame structures. These are being elevated. There are some buildings of adobe construction, the walls of which have been found to be rat infested. These will be condemned and torn down. It is expected that within a short period the buildings in Carolina will be rat proofed and the town practically free from rats.

Three thousand additional rat traps are expected to arrive by boat July 11. As soon as these are received the full force of 40 men, in squads of 4, each squad supervised by a foreman, is to be set to work trapping rats in San Juan.

It is contemplated to secure as rapid and thorough rat proofing of the premises within the municipality of San Juan as possible, and to maintain a sufficient force of men as rat catchers who, during the time when not attending to the traps, will distribute rat poison and secure the proper care and complete protection of all materials which may serve as rat food. The department of sanitation will attend to the collection and disposal of garbage, and this office will enforce the maintenance by householders of proper garbage receptacles.

Passed Asst. Surg. Grubbs, chief quarantine officer of Porto Rico, reports, by letter July 9, that at San Juan the two principal piers (Nos. 1 and 2) are semirat proof and have concrete floors and galvanized-iron sheds with doors; that the stone wharves to the west of Pier No. 1 are being pointed up and should be completed within a few days; that to the east of Pier No. 2 are the Government and railroad docks, which are rat infested, and that vessels have been refused permission to go to them. It is intended to have these docks rebuilt. A cargo-free strip 25 feet wide is being maintained from the edge of all wharves used by small coastwise or other vessels. The only freight from San Juan that is likely in anywise to harbor rats

is fruit. This originates out of the city, and on account of its perishable nature its transportation to the vessel is usually expedited as much as possible. If the fruit is brought in from the country and is delivered directly onto a clean rat-proof pier, its shipment will be entirely safe. No freight that could harbor rats originates in San Juan, so that the only probable danger is in the possibility of an occasional rat getting into a broken box or into some package like a box of fruit.

RUSSIA.

Riga—Typhus Fever.

Consul Doty reports 4 cases of typhus fever, with 1 death, at Riga during the month of April, 1912.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Durban, Natal—Plague.

The American consul at Durban reports 1 death from plague on May 28, and 1 case removed to hospital on May 31, 1912, in Durban.

VENEZUELA.

Caracas—A Correction.

In the Public Health Reports of May 17, 1912, page 776, appeared a report of 4 cases of plague in an institution in the city of Caracas.

The ministry of foreign affairs for Venezuela advises that there was no such outbreak and that the report was a mistake.

La Guaira—Yellow Fever—Smallpox.

The American consul at La Guaira reports 1 fatal case of yellow fever at Macuto on June 1, and 1 at Maiquetia, June 17. Both the places named are suburbs of La Guaira. The consul reports, also, 1 case of smallpox in La Guaira June 1.

WEST INDIES.

Trinidad—Plague.

The American consul at Trinidad reports 1 case of plague at Trinidad on July 11.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended July 19, 1912.

[These tables include cases and deaths recorded in reports received by the Surgeon General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	June 2-8.....	21	21	Received out of date.
Calcutta.....	Apr. 21-27.....	87	
Do.....	May 5-25.....	116	
Madras.....	June 2-8.....	1	1	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-30.....	25	24	
Straits Settlements.....	May 19-June 1....	2	5	